

STRIKE IS ENDED; ENGLISH TRAINMEN CLAIM A VICTORY

All Railway Employees Receive
Orders to Return to Work
Immediately.

UNIONS TO BE RECOGNIZED,
ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT

David Lloyd-George Given Credit for
Successful Settlement.

ALL MEN TO BE TAKEN BACK
Reinstatement by Companies at
Earliest Possible Moment—Special
Commission to Make
Inquiry.

The settlement of the strike, it is believed, has brought pressure to bear with the railway managers in reaching the desired end.

The settlement of the strike was reached at a conference between David Lloyd-George and the representatives of the men's societies. The labor leaders said tonight that the men would return to work at once.

Premier Asquith returned to London this afternoon from the country, where he had expected to stay overnight and his secretary made constant trips to the conference at the board of trade and the headquarters of the railway magnates.

At the conclusion of the conference the following official statement was issued:

Position of the Railways.

"Acting on representations made to the railway companies by the government they today empowered G. H. Cloughton, a director of the London and North Western railway, and Sir Guy Granet, general manager of the Midland railway, to confer on their behalf with representatives selected by the joint executives of the trades unions and railway employees with a view to discussing with them the suggested terms of settlement drafted by the board of trade.

"There were present at these conferences Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Granet, on behalf of the companies, and Messrs. Fox, Lowth and Charlton on behalf of the trades unions and railway employees. The conference was held at the board of trade, and the terms of settlement were discussed in detail.

"Mr. Cloughton stated that upon certain representations by the government he and Sir Guy Granet had the authority of the railway companies to meet the representatives of the men with a view to discussing terms of settlement.

The terms having been discussed and agreed to by the government he and Sir Guy Granet stated that the recommendations of the commission would be loyally accepted by the companies, even though they were adverse to the companies' contentions on any question of representation, and should the settlement be effected, any traces of ill-feeling, which might have arisen certainly would be effaced.

Terms of the Agreement.

The strike to be terminated forthwith and the men's leaders to use their best endeavors to induce the men to return to work at once.

All the men involved in the present dispute, either by strike, or lockout, including casuals, who present themselves for work within a reasonable time, to be reinstated by the companies at the earliest possible moment, and no one to be subjected to proceedings on account of breach of contract or otherwise penalized.

Cancellation boards to be convened for the purpose of settling forthwith all questions at present in dispute as far as they are within the scope of such boards, provided notice of such questions be given not later than fourteen days from the date of this agreement. If the sectional boards fail to arrive at a settlement, the central board is to be convened.

Any decisions arrived at to be retroactive as from the date of this agreement. It is agreed that the purpose of this and the following clause that rates of wages include remuneration for overtime by the men.

Steps are to be taken forthwith to effect a settlement of questions now in dispute between companies and casuals, and their employees not included within the conciliation scheme of 1907 by means of conferences between representatives of companies and representatives of employees who themselves are employed by the same companies, and falling of an agreement by mutual consent, or by arrangement mutually or by the board of trade. The above is to be a temporary arrangement, and the board of trade commission as the best means for settling disputes.

Both Men and Companies to Aid.

Both parties are to give every assistance to the special commission of inquiry, the immediate appointment of which the government has announced.

Any questions which may arise as to the interpretation of this agreement are to be referred to the board of trade. The agreement was signed by all present at the conference. The special commission will consist of five members, including representatives of the employers and workmen in equal numbers, and an impartial chairman.

The names of the commission will be announced next Tuesday and the commission will proceed immediately with the inquiry.

Disputes have been given by both parties to the agreement that they will accept the findings of the commission, and an impartial chairman. The railway companies that it will propose to parliament next session legislation to provide for the improvement of conditions of the railways will be valid justification for a cessation of hostilities, charges within the legal maximum.

Rioting Follows Shooting

Which Caused Two Deaths

Llanelli, Wales, August 19.—Rioting in Llanelli tonight as the result of troops having fired upon a mob today, killing two men and wounding seriously two others, all of them alleged to be young laborers who were in no way connected with the railway strike.

The men is said to have just arrived on the scene, drawn there by curiosity. The inhabitants of the town are greatly inflamed over the shooting, which they consider unjustified, and tonight rioting of a serious nature broke out.

Five hundred soldiers had to be hastily summoned to clear the streets of angry men, while others are guarding the electric power house and public buildings, which had been looted and set on fire.

The home of a magistrate was raided and looted this evening and another woman's house was set on fire. The rioting was directly at the instigation of the mob.

Mob Menacing Several Times.

Llanelli is regarded as the key to west Wales, and disturbances have been constant here since the railway strike was declared Friday night. Several times the mob became so menacing that it was necessary to read the riot act.

Today's affair took place on a Union bridge, close to the railway station. An incoming train had been brought to a standstill by the mob and several strikers jumped on the train and beat the engineer and fireman.

A platoon of soldiers was sent to the scene to clear the mob and the soldiers fired upon the mob and the mob scattered. The angry men proceeded to tear down the walls and bombard the soldiers with bricks.

Crowds Jeer at Firing.

An officer of the troops managed to get to the top of the bridge, but eventually the mob threw stones and the officer was forced to retreat. The mob then proceeded to throw stones and the officer was forced to retreat.

Although Premier Asquith did not attend today's conference which effected

RAISES CLERKS' PAY

Bill in House in Interest of
Government Employees.

INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT

Measure Introduced by Representative
Hamill of Jersey.

PROPOSED SCALE OF SALARIES

Mr. F. O'Donoghue Reviews Progress
Made in Movement for Retirement
on Pension.

An increase of 20 per cent in the salaries of government clerks will be effected if a bill introduced in the House by Representative Hamill of New Jersey becomes law.

Crowded into the closing days of the extra session, the bill has revived interest in the movement to better the condition of civil service employees. It is in line with a measure introduced last May by Mr. Hamill providing for the pensioning of superannuated and disabled clerks.

The giving out of a statement yesterday by M. F. O'Donoghue for the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, of which he is national director, reviewing the progress that has been made in the effort to provide for the retirement of aged clerks, aroused no little interest supplementary to that taken in the Hamill bill. Mr. O'Donoghue expressed the opinion that the retirement of disabled federal employees is in sight.

Provisions of Hamill Bill.

The Hamill measure for increasing the compensation of clerks has been referred to the committee on appropriations. It provides that the salary of every grade of the classified civil service employees shall be increased to an amount computed to the nearest multiple of \$12 that will be equal to 120 per centum of the present salary.

"Justice, humanity and good business demand both the increase and the pension," said Mr. Hamill last night, speaking of the bill for the increase in pay. "Even at this late date something should be done."

"Congress recently increased the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court and the cabinet members also were increased. It is probable that causes during service and a liberal pension on retirement."

"The motto of the people of the United States should be that in every government capacity 'The best shall serve the state.' But to obtain and retain the best there must be offered adequate living salaries during service and a liberal pension on retirement."

There was no general increase in the salaries of the civil service employees. Senators Bacon and Gaffinger, in discussing the bill, said that the increase in pay should be 20 per cent.

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Increases by Private Firms.

There have been continual increases in wages outside of the government, according to Representative Hamill. The Pennsylvania Railway Company, he said, has increased the salaries of its employees 25 per cent in the last ten years.

He added, however, that the class of men who are doing the actual work of the government, but who are not permitted by executive orders to plead for an increase in salary.

Representative Hamill's previous bill for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the government provided that the pension shall be 50 per cent of the average annual pay received during the last ten years of service.

For employees who have reached the age of sixty-two, after twenty-five years of service, the pension shall be 45 per cent of the average annual pay received during the last ten years of service.

This is a radical change in legislative proceedings, and Mr. Underwood urged that publicity was essential to good legislation and administration of laws. He emphatically denied that anything had occurred in the House democratic caucus at the present session of Congress which could in any way embarrass the party.

Mr. Underwood was a member of the conference committee on the wool tariff revision bill and cast one of the votes upon which the conference opened their final session to the press. That was the session in which the wool bill was agreed to. The bill later was passed in Congress and vetoed. It is probable that caucuses during the next regular session of Congress will be open and not held behind closed doors, as has been the custom all ways in the past.

Criticized by Republicans.

"Some of the republican members of the House, as well as some members of the press," said Mr. Underwood, "have indulged in criticisms of what they choose to call 'secret caucus rule.' In some instances these criticisms have been leveled at me personally. For many years I have been the custom of all parties to hold party caucuses with a view to securing harmonious action. In former times it was customary for such caucuses to pass resolutions that its proceedings be kept secret."

"No such resolution has been adopted since I was made chairman of the ways and means committee. Nothing has occurred at any of our caucuses which, if given the fullest publicity, would have embarrassed our party or any member of it. I see no objection whatever to opening the press gallery at our caucuses and allowing the newspapers to carry full reports of our proceedings. It is one of those who believe that the fullest publicity concerning all public matters is essential to good legislation and good administration of the laws."

Half and Half Principle.

"Other schemes have been proposed," he continues. "One is making the government pay half the cost of the pension and the employer the other half. The expedient would have all the drawbacks of the contributory system, without the full merit of the straight pension. Another is to increase all salaries 15 per cent and then deduct a monthly percentage of about 10 per cent for retirement. This is a half and half principle."

"The employees are entitled to a 50 per cent increase in salary on the basis of their service. The government is increasing its own salaries and those of other public servants. When the increase comes, the government should be able to pay the 50 per cent, unencumbered by any drawbacks for contributory retirement."

The contributory system, in the opinion of Mr. O'Donoghue, would be an expensive one, requiring a bureau and an investment board, with a large corps of clerks to operate it. Contributing out of a meager salary, he asserts, would not give satisfaction. "It would breed discontent."

Insures Better Service.

"The pension system will attract better men to the service," concludes the statement. "They will give their whole time



SQUASH CENTER ON BENZOATE OF SODA.

QUEST OF THE NATION ON WAY TO NIAGARA

Admiral Togo Will Bid Fare-
well to Entertainers This
Morning.

UNDERWOOD IS OPPOSED TO SECRET CAUCUSES

Democratic House Leader
Favors Opening Meetings
to Newspaper Men.

Democratic Leader Underwood of
the House, in answering criticism made by
members during the extra session of Congress
regarding the caucus which framed the
legislative program of the democrats,
declared yesterday that he favored the
opening of party caucuses to the press in the
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HOP TO NEW YORK CAMP IS A PRISON FOR ENLISTED MEN

That's How Atwood Regards
Rest of His Journey.

FLIES 99 MILES YESTERDAY

Arrives in Buffalo and Gets Lost in
the Smoke.

DUNKIRK LEFT IN LURCH

Reception Committee Primed and
Waiting, But Aviator Decided
Not to Land.

ATWOOD'S SIXTH DAY.

Left Swanville, Pa., 11:54 a.m.;
arrived Erie, Pa., 12:10 p.m.
Left Erie, Pa., 12:30 p.m.;
arrived Buffalo, N. Y., 7:02 p.m.
Distance traveled, 99 miles.
Actual flying time, 2 hours and
21 minutes.

Distance from St. Louis to
New York, 1,200 miles.
Distance traveled to date, 825
miles.
Total flying time to date, 17
hours and 43 minutes.
Distance yet to go, 439 miles.
Expected to finish in four days
more.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 19.—Land-
ing in New York state after flying in an
air 99 miles from Swanville, Pa., to
Buffalo, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston
aviator who is attempting to break the
world's long distance airplane record,
is tonight within 439 miles of his pro-
posed alighting place at Coney Island.

"It's only a bird's hop to New York,"
said Atwood, stepping out of his Burgess-
Wright biplane in the grounds of the
Knickerbocker race track.

He made the 99 miles from Swanville
to Buffalo in flying time of two hours
and twenty minutes, with one inter-
mediate stop at Erie, Pa. Leaving Erie
at 4:30 p.m. he arrived in Buffalo at 7:02
p.m., long after people had given up
hope of seeing him, on the assumption
that he was to stop overnight at Dun-
kirk, N.Y. The eleven miles from Swan-
ville to Erie Atwood had covered at
noon in 16 minutes.

Four Days to Finish.

The Bostonian now is confident of win-
ning the world's record in four days
more. His distance from the start in St.
Louis last Monday to date is 826 miles,
as compared with world's record of 1,044
miles.